

# The Washington Times

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## JUNE CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of the Washington Times printed during the month of June was as follows:

	Daily	Sunday	Total
1st	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
2nd	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
3rd	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
4th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
5th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
6th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
7th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
8th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
9th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
10th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
11th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
12th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
13th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
14th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
15th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
16th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
17th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
18th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
19th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
20th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
21st	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
22nd	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
23rd	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
24th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
25th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
26th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
27th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
28th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
29th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
30th	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
31st	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000
Total for month.....	33,000,000	3,300,000	36,300,000
Daily average for month.....	1,100,000	110,000	1,210,000

The net total circulation of the Washington Times (daily) during the month of June was 33,000,000.

The net total circulation of the Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of June was 3,300,000.

The net total circulation of the Washington Times (combined) during the month of June was 36,300,000.

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ceived as a choice bit of humor, but it nevertheless contains a suggestion that deserves serious consideration. We refer to the advertisement for restriction of smoking in public places. Now, as a matter of fact, there are still left in the world a few dear old-fashioned people who actually object to the odor of tobacco smoke, and their strange prejudice is entitled to consideration. The way smokers have monopolized hotel dining rooms and restaurants, for instance, is an imposition on good nature. There ought to be one place in such a city as New York or Washington where one who objects to smoke could eat a meal that isn't flavored with nicotine.

## REASONS FOR THREATENED MILK FAMINE.

Washington is in the throes of its annual milk famine. Drought, we are told, has ruined the pastures, and subsequent lack of green grass has curtailed the milk-producing qualities of the cows. As a result, citizens of Washington must suffer. The hardship will fall with particular severity on infants. Although it hasn't yet been mentioned, we may expect any day now to learn that prices will have to be advanced.

This condition is almost certain to develop in July or August every year as long as the industry of producing milk is kept on its present unbusinesslike basis. Unfortunately, the District is practically powerless to effect any remedy. Relief lies with the farmer, and the farmer doesn't show much inclination to apply it.

There are two fundamental causes for the annual shortage of milk. The first, and most potent, is that milk is a by-product of the ordinary farm. The chief interest of the farmer is the production of vegetables and fruit. He keeps a few cows, primarily for the purpose of providing his own fertilizer, and incidentally he sells milk to his nearest city. He feels no obligation to conserve and increase the city's milk supply. Milk is a side-line. If he has plenty he sells it. If he has little he isn't much concerned about thirsty city babies.

The second fundamental cause of the famine is the farmer's selfishness. He strives ever for a temporary large quantity of milk. He breeds and feeds his cows with the idea of increasing their output of milk, and with but little regard for their general health. He gets more milk at times than he would get otherwise, but his cows are easy victims of disease and are short-lived. A few years ago he discovered there was usually a scarcity of milk in the winter, so he raises fall calves instead of spring calves, thereby getting more milk per cow in winter than in summer. This practice alone has probably contributed as much to the summer shortage of milk as the poor pastures.

Of course, there are dairy farms operated primarily for the purpose of producing milk, but the bulk of the city's supply comes from farms where the principal business is the raising of agricultural products. Even on the dairy farms the practice of breeding cows as milkers to the detriment of their general health, and of raising fall calves, is too common. In short, the whole milk-supply system is uneconomical. As long as it continues as now operated, such disasters as the present "famine" are bound to occur with more or less frequency.

## A DONATION OF \$100,000 OUT OF POETRY.

The souls of poets, dead and gone, who look down from Elysium must wonder greatly at the way things have changed when they read that one of the tuncful choir here on earth is able to make a public bequest of \$100,000. Such is said to be the value in the dross of the market place of the real estate which James Whitcomb Riley has bequeathed to Indianapolis as a site for a public school library and administration building. This represents the value of the golden day dreams which the alchemy of a divine faith and the appreciation of readers have turned into money. He is one of those who have given a strongly affirmative answer to the bromide inquiry, "Does literature pay?" He is not the author of any harrowing best sellers, whose mise en scene is some mythical Zenda—whose crimson narrative is distinguishable from a yellow-back novel only in the detail that it has a chromo for a cover. He has not applied the methods of the Westminster Catechism to financial problems, like "Coin" Harvey, nor dipped the white plume of Navarre into an ink well and called the result a romance. He has sung his simple, heart-felt lays right out there in Indiana, painting life as he saw it, largely viewed with the naive faith and joy of childhood.

What would Grub street say? What must be the thoughts of the sublime rhapsodist who sold his "Paradise Lost" for \$75, of the penniless Chatterton who desperately ended the unequal struggle, of luckless Otway who literally starved to death? Perhaps their first guess will be most accurate of all: the times have changed in more than one way. We are not yet overcome with a crass materialism, although this is, indeed, an era of commercial and industrial achievement, and, on the other hand, there is a wider market for those things which strike the popular taste than ever before in the history of the world. A small contribution from every family of literary tendencies in the United States alone means wealth for the author beyond the dreams of those who sang in the Elizabethan, the Jaco-

bean, or even the Victorian period. Riley sang from his heart songs which went to the heart, and therein lies the answer.

## OPEN AIR SCHOOLS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Because of the remarkable success of Washington's one open-air schoolroom last year, special interest will be felt here in the address of Dr. Leonard P. Ayres before the National Educational Association at San Francisco yesterday. Dr. Ayres is an agent of the department of hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation. While his statements of the good results obtained in various cities in recent years with open-air schools are not surprising to any one who has followed this public school innovation, he makes one distinctly new and important point. He says:

Society is just awakening to a startled realization of what school life means to the great sedentary class of little pupils. It means that compulsory education under modern city conditions spells for many children compulsory disease. This awakening is very recent. Ten years ago, at the meeting of the National Educational Association, not one paper was devoted to considering the physical health of school children. In this year's meeting twenty-six addresses are devoted to that problem. Compulsory education has brought school men face to face with the problem of what to do for the child who is physically subnormal and yet is compelled by law to attend school. The solution of this problem has been found in the open-air school.

Here is something for us to think about, and something for school officials everywhere—Washington included—to give prompt and effective attention. We have gradually been strengthening our compulsory education laws without giving any consideration to what Dr. Ayres calls "compulsory diseases." Now that the way has been pointed out, Washington school officials, in common with those of other cities, cannot ignore it. It requires but a moment's reflection to realize that society is diseased or "subnormal" child when it says to him, "You must go to school," and then puts him in a room where his impaired health is bound to be made worse.

Right here in Washington we have been given a wonderful demonstration of the beneficial effects of an open-air schoolroom on subnormal children. In the last three years a number of other cities have had similar demonstrations. There is no reason why subnormal children in the District's schools should be forced to attend school in unhealthy quarters. The additional expense is infinitesimal when compared with the health and lives of the children for whom it is incurred.

## STRANGE MINISTRY TO "A MIND DISEASED."

It seems strange beyond belief that in this enlightened twentieth century there should be found anyone who believes that the depressed unfortunate who contemplates suicide can be restrained by legislative enactment. It is an emanation of that misguided school of thought which would make over human nature by the multiplicity of statutes. It belongs to that period in the history of the criminal law when there were 160 offenses which carried the death penalty, including the cutting down of a cherry tree and the theft of goods valued above 5 shillings. It harks back to the vindictive and unsympathetic era when the suicide was buried at the cross-roads, with a stake driven through his body.

That a mind so abnormal as to determine upon self-destruction could be restored to health and reason by the fear of punishment in case its desperate efforts should fail, is so plainly a contradiction in terms that the case only needs to be stated. The social science of this more humane and enlightened period realizes that disease should be relieved and not penalized. Efforts to counteract the tendency to suicide by giving new hope and courage to the victims of misfortune and melancholia are not only in keeping with the times but are meeting with increasing success. The punishment and disgrace incident to a failure to carry out a suicidal intent could have no other effect, according to the long history of punitive measures, except to strengthen the resolution of the would-be suicide in making his effort effective. The futility of legislative restraints is further apparent when we consider that we must enter into that twilight zone of insanity which even the experts are very far from having reduced to an exact science.

Statute-tinkering will not "minister to a mind diseased."

## Get Thousand Animal Specimens in Aleutians

One thousand specimens of animals, 200